THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1795. [N° 1749.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

TO BE SOLD,

If applied for within Three Weeks

A very convenient Dwelling-House, with a good Shop, Lot of Land, and Store belonging thereto, situate in Thames-Street—an excellent Stand for Business — Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Oct. 19 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon the 25*th of March next,*

ABOUT 27 Acres of excellent Pasture and Meadow LAND, lying near the Cross-Road that leads from Ferry to Ferry, on the Island of Conanicut.—For further Particulars inquire of Mary Remington, or Oliver Fowler, of Jamestown—or of the Printer hereof.

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WHEREAS MARY SISSON, Wife to the Subscriber, has conducted herself in a Manner very disagreeable to her Husband, and he is apprehensive she may attempt to run him in Debt—This is to give Notice to all Persons not to trust her on his Account, as he is determined to pay no Debts of her contracting.

PARDON SISSON.

Portsmouth, Oct. 15. 1795.

This Day Published, Price 37½ *Cents.*

THE FEDERAL CALCULATOR, and American READY RECKONER. Containing, Federal Arithmetic—The Value of any Number of Yards, lbs. &c. from 1 to 1000 and from 1 Mill to 1 Dollar—Tables of Interest—Value of Cents in the Currencies of the different States—Value of Gold, as now established in the United States, &c. &c.

By WILLIAM WILKINSON, A.M.

The Calculations are wholly new, and may be relied on as entirely correct.

Printed at Providence, by CARTER and WILKINSON, and sold at their Book and Stationary Store, opposite the Market—and by JACOB RICHARDSON, Esq; at the Post-Office, in Newport. *Sept.* 26

FOR SALE, BY

Christo^r. Champlin,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Best Russia clean HEMP,
Russia DUCK
Ravens DUCK,
Russia BAR-IRON,
Swedes BAR-IRON,
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW-GLASS, per Box,
CORDAGE.

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J. Richardson,

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Also—BOOKS to let.

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Newport, Sept. 7, 1795.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of STEPHEN AYRAULT, late of Newport, deceased, are once more, and for the last Time, called upon to discharge the same; and thereby prevent the Subscriber from making Use of the very disagreeable Alternative of November Court, near at Hand.

JOHN BOURS, *Executor.*

Newport, Sept. 28, 1795.

WE the Subscribers, being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Portsmouth, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of JEREMIAH HAZARD, Esq; late of said Portsmouth, deceased, represented insolvent, and Twelve Months being allowed from this Date for that Purpose; we hereby give Notice to said Creditors to bring in their Demands to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the above Time.

EPHRAIM HAZARD, North Kingstown,
THOMAS CHAMPLIN, Portsmouth.

September 14 1795.

All those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment, to

MARY HAZARD, Administratrix.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SITTING OF AUGUST 18.

1. "EVERY individual on the list of emigrants, who in the course of the time fixed, has not been able to obtain a conclusive striking out of his or her name, is bound to return to, or remain in, the commune in which he or she were domiciliated before being inscribed on the said lists, and there to remain, under the inspection of the municipalities.

2. "With respect to those who are at *Paris*, they are bound to quit it within three days after the publication of this decree, and to remove from it ten leagues, at least, within the two days following. They shall prove their return to their respective municipalities within twenty days, if these are distant within a hundred leagues or under, and within forty days if farther distant.

3. "No individual on the list of emigrants shall come to *Paris*, to solicit being struck off that list, or go out of the commune in which he is domiciliated, or in which he ought to reside, under the inspection of the municipality.

4. "Whoever shall contravene any of the dispositions aforesaid, shall be denounced to the director of the jury of the district within which he ought to reside, or that district in which he shall be found.

5. "The denunciation shall be made by the procurator syndic of the district.

6. "On the denunciation, the director of the jury shall issue an order of appearance.

7. "In default of appearance, the director of the jury shall turn the party over to the tribunal of the district, which shall proceed according to the forms of correctional police.

8. "The punishment shall be imprisonment, until it be finally decided whether or not the party is to be struck out of the list of emigrants, and in no case less than six months, even when the party is struck out of the said list.

9. "Against the first sentence, there shall be no appeal.

10. "If the party cannot obtain a certificate of residence, he shall be tried by the criminal tribunal upon the laws against emigrants.

11. "No individual, upon the list of emigrants of his department, can exercise the rights of a citizen, till struck out of that list."

As several deputies forcibly opposed this absurd decree, *Legendre* endeavoured to demonstrate its necessity by the following observations: I am convinced that *Malouet*, * *Jacourt*, and several others of the same description, are now at *Paris*. They are brought hither by the influence of a woman (madame de *Staël*, the daughter of *Necker*, and wife of the *Swedish* ambassador at *Paris*) who after having written in their favour in *Switzerland*, is come hither to intrigue for them. At her table it is that some members of the government eat and drink every day, who would do much better to dine frugally at home, or with some of their friends, than with the protectress, and, perhaps, the correspondent of emigrants. I suspect the manœuvres of this woman. There is not an energetic member of this assembly, who has not received frequent invitations to her house: I, myself, have received several; and others have seldom less than six or seven in their pockets. Let us be upon our guard against every species of seduction, and preserve the security for the payment of our assignats. Our country, and the people, ought to be paramount to every other consideration."

Jean Debrie. "I am far from wishing to take from the weight of general observations. Your committees have endeavoured to conciliate humanity and justice with the public interest. In deciding upon measures, we ought never to forget the tyranny, which for so many years oppressed *France*."

The decree was put to the vote, article by article, and adopted.

* *To prove the* correctness *of* Legendre's *information*, M. Malouet *has been in* London *for three years past, and is still there; and* Jacourt *is in* Switzerland.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, August 26.

Doulcet—Your Committee of Public Safety receive daily assurance, that the army of Italy continues to occupy a very advantageous position, and that it every day obtains success of the out-posts. On the 23d Thermidor, a small column of 1200 men made a forage into the country of the enemy. They were opposed; but they repulsed the enemy, and brought in abundance of provisions. (Applause.)

This day will be destroyed 29 millions of assignats, which joined to those destroyed already, form the number of three milliards, four millions, 645,000 livres, out of circulation.

By letters from Warsaw we learn, that the Empress has restrained the liberty of the press in Warsaw.

Smyrna has suffered from Fire.

AMSTERDAM, July 30.

Two vessels arrived from the West-Indies have brought the good news that the Dutch Colonies of St. Eustatia, Essequebo, Demarara, and Surinam, are safe for the Republic.

BERLIN, July 18.

There never were so many Polish merchants at Frankfort, as at present. Their merchants make great purchases, and ready pay. Poland is not, as lately, the theatre of bloody scenes.

PARIS, August 25

Letters from Vienna say, that the Count Kaunitz and Prince Lichtenstein, have been charged by the Emperor to go to the frontiers to receive the daughter of Louis XVI. having agreed to accept the relations of the late King, in exchange for the deputies.

Letters from Italy say, that a suspension of arms had taken place betwixt the armies of France and those of the king of Sardinia. According to these letters, all the powers of Italy are comprised in this armistice, with the exception of those countries which are under the immediate direction of the Emperor.

August 27.

We yesterday announced, that Madame de Bourbon was out of prison; we now publish the liberation of Madame d'Orleans, and the ci-devant Prince of Conti.

We are assured that the English have made a descent on Flushing, and that the Dutch have repulsed them.

An actual correspondence has taken place between the king of Britain, upon the ancient footing of diplomatic etiquette. Lord Macartney is Ambassador to the pretended King of France, and Louis XVIII. is represented at the Court of St. James's, by M. de Jacourt.

The Administration for selling National Domains, have offered for sale the effects of M. La Fayette.

A decree of the Representatives of Belgia, orders, that all the ecclesiastical tythes of the country shall be gathered for the public magazines.

LONDON, *August* 28.

The Revolution of France has had such an influence upon the finances of the Pope, that the debts of the State have increased 8 millions of Crowns, and the paper loses 12 per cent. To prevent bankruptcy, it is proposed to suppress some convents, to sell the superfluous Church plate, and to put an impost upon equipages and domestic servants. A Congregation of the Cardinals have under consideration different plans to relieve the present state of their finances.

August 29. A plot has been discovered at Rome to set at liberty all the prisoners, to seize and kill the first officers of the city, and to burn their houses. The plot was discovered when ready for execution, the chiefs have been arrested for trial.

By a Royal Decree issued at Lisbon, cotton of foreign manufacture is to be imported into the Portuguese dominions free of duty, during one year, to make up the deficiency of the importation from India.

The numerous emigrants from this country to America, has encreased the price of passage from 25 to 40 guineas.

The Directors of the India Company have ordered, that no more pastry shall be served up at their dinners at the London Tavern, & that household bread be introduced.

Ingenious Defence.—A fellow was lately apprehended, and taken before the Magistrates, in Marlborough-street, for crying out, "No king, we want no king;—when asked what he had to say, he confessed that he had used the words, and insisted, that we did not want a king—for that we had a king, "and a *very good one.*"

The Winchester assizes commenced on Wednesday.—John Whealand was convicted of *having stabbed* Joseph Hall, in the parish of Carisbrook; *fined one shilling*:—and Michael Stevetman Colfield, convicted of having given orders to the above mentioned John Whealand to stab Joseph Hall; and that in consequence of such orders, Whealand did stab Hall in the lower part of his left breast; *fined* also *one shilling*:—While John Wyatt, for stealing two fleeces of wool, the property of R. Smith, was sentenced to die; and he will accordingly be executed on Saturday next.

SPRINGFIELD, September 29.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the western army, to his friend at Northampton, dated Head-Quarters, Greenville, August 7.

"A peace is concluded with the Indians, and, I believe, the best that has ever been made. I think they will go away better satisfied, than they have at any former treaty. It was signed the 31 inst. They are this day receiving their presents. It has been a pleasing scene to me. I have been a witness to parents receiving their children, who have been absent 25 or 16 years, and had grown to an adult state, but could not speak one word of English—likewise some of the Indians who had been with our people, and totally lost their mother tongue. Husbands meeting their wives, and wives their husbands; on both sides. The other day a beautiful girl came in, who was married to an Indian; her father was here in quest of her—she had been gone about 12 years, and was seven years old when she was taken—her father despairs of having her restored to him—she appears quite afraid of him.

"One respectable old man, from Kentucky, had two sons, whom he met here, the eldest could speak a little English, and remembered the time of his capture. The father took them both home; they stayed with him but a few days, then stole two of his best horses, and left him. I believe that white savages, are harder to be civilized, than Indians.

"Do you wish to know, how I live? I will tell you: I have furnished, every day, as good a table as I had when you were acquainted with me in New-England.—I have three cows, and the means of keeping them; the expense of purchase, is here a mere trifle; not half so much as with you.—I have plenty of poultry, and as good a garden as can be seen in your part of the country—have beef and mutton in plenty; the latter the best I have ever seen before—we have also wild game of all sorts and at all times, deer, bear, turkey, partridge, &c. In short, I had no idea of this country, till I came here—it may be justly said to be the finest in the world."

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PARIS, August 25.

The Engliſh have eſtabliſhed a Telegraph, five miles from Portſmouth. Some experiments have been made with it, and it is expected they will be enabled to hold a correſpondence between Portſmouth and London, in ten minutes.—Our neighbours, we ſee, ſeize all our diſcoveries, except thoſe which relate to improvements in government.

We find, in the Gazette Francaiſe, the following account of a grievous phenomenon:

"The village, ſituate on the lake of the four villages de Bois, belonging to Lucerne, named Weggis, has diſappeared in the following manner: A rivulet which ran from the mountain of Regis to this village, ſuddenly changed its courſe: It was obſerved, and found that it emptied itſelf into a profound gulph of the mountain.—At the ſame time, it was perceived that, in many places near the village the earth ſunk, and that the tower of the church ſhook. The inhabitants delayed not immediately to carry off their effects, and in a few hours the ground on which the village was ſituated gave way towards the lake, and at the ſame time, a part of the mountain fell down, and the village was ſwallowed up."

The Republicans of the camp of Marly, without arms, this morning accepted the new Conſtitution, amidſt the cries of *Vive la Republique*, and firings of cannon. A ſingle man only, a corporal, when the Conſtitution was preſented to him for acceptance, ſaid, "I will not agree to it." "Thou art free, it was anſwered, thou mayeſt explain the motives which determine thy conduct." He re-entered his tent, and was aſhamed to ſee the Conſtitution accepted by all his comrades. When all had given their aſſent they demanded to be placed to their guns, and a general diſcharge announced to the Deſpots, that Republicans are not to be vanquiſhed, as the Royaliſts would have it believed.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, Auguſt 23.

Mailhe. "I come, in the name of your committees of legiſlation, of public ſafety, and of general ſurety, to call your attention to the remainder of the ſocieties called popular. It is them which agitate the torches of terroriſm: it is them who ſharpen the poignards of royalty. After the 14th of July, every one manifeſted this horror for the deſpotic government of a monarch; ſince the 9th Thermidor, every one abhors terroriſm; but we appear to have forgot royaliſm. I know that the laſt evils are moſt preſent to the memory; but we muſt not forget interior evils, which are not leſs cruel. Indeed, there is a ſtriking analogy between a royal government and a deceimviral one. It is ſufficient to trace a ſketch of them, to convince the moſt incredulous; we ſhall ſlightly touch upon it; it is for our patriotic writers to perfect it.

"Before the 14th of July, a ſingle man was all; there was no law, but his will; the people were nothing. Before the 9th Thermidor, a ſingle man domineered in the name of the law, and had replunged the nation in its firſt error. Before the 14th of July, the old parchments took place of Virtue, of Talents, of Honour, and of Probity. Before the 9th Thermidor, a Red bonnet and a Jacobin ticket, took place of all." (Applauſes.)

After this diſcourſe, which was conſiderably lengthy, the Convention, paſſed the following decree.

"The National Convention, after having heard the report of their committees, decree, that all private aſſemblies, known under the name of Clubs and of Popular Societies, are aboliſhed. In conſequence, the halls ſerving for theſe meetings, ſhall be ſhut; the keys and papers ſhall be depoſited in the office of the ſecretary of the commune."

LONDON, August 25.

Sheffield, Auguſt 22, 1795.

In purſuance of information by public advertiſement from the Conſtitutional Society of this place, the friends of Peace and Reform aſſembled upon Crook's Moor, to the number of ten thouſand at leaſt, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the propriety of petitioning our gracious Sovereign, in this hour of public calamity and diſtreſs, to uſe his efforts towards reſtoring the bleſſings of Peace.

The following Addreſs to the King was read and unanimouſly agreed to:

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

"SIRE,

"We your Majeſty's dutiful ſubjects approach your throne, with all the ſolemn reverence due to the Father of the Britiſh Nation.—We feel ourſelves, at the ſame time, emboldened by a due ſenſe of the juſtice of our claims upon your attention, to requeſt your Majeſty in the moſt earneſt and emphatical manner, graciouſly to employ your prerogative towards promoting and reſtoring to your ſubjects, the united and inſeparable bleſſings of peace and plenty. Give us peace, Sire, and plenty will follow; but, if the preſent deſolating war is ſuffered to continue longer, we tremble leſt famine be added to the innumerable other calamities heaped upon our heads by the war.—The miſeries we have felt—we do feel—but we hope by the humane interference of your Majeſty ſoon to feel them no more. Our trade has been ruined; our wages reduced; our families are ſtarving. To the throne now, as our laſt hope, we are compelled to look up for ſuccour; to petition for peace—to aſk for bread. Let not our prayer for peace, be drowned in the thunder of war; and when "we aſk for bread" let not the Father of his people "give us a ſtone." Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful Subjects, &c.

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We have, however, authority to ſay, that the lake fever is not confined wholly to lake towns—but is frequent in the moſt inland towns.

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With due reſpect,
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The letter of which the enclоſed is an extract, relates principally to the requiſition of a particular paper. My only view at preſent is, to ſhew to my fellow-citizens, what is the ſtate of my vindication.

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The Indians wrote a letter on the ſubject, to the Preſident of the United States—and the conference ended in perfect good harmony.—There were about 370 Indians preſent.

NEW-YORK, October 16.

Extract of a letter from a Manufacturer in England to a Friend above Albany, dated 11th, Auguſt, 1795.

"I have wrote ſeveral letters to you, but it is a great while indeed, ſince I received one from you. I nevertheleſs ſometimes hear of your welfare, in particular that you forget your poor old Friends. I am informed that your landlord has behaved to you like a worthy honeſt man, when he might have done otherwiſe; I am glad for his own ſake as well as yours, ſince there is no miſtake ſo fatal, as the ſuppoſition, that it is poſſible to benefit ourſelves by injuring others. I have heard that your children are married, I am glad of it, let them increaſe and multiply and replenish the Earth; there is room enough in your world for a man even of the loweſt order to eat as well as well as work. It is no uncommon caſe here to have neither food nor work. Our world is worn out, yours is in health and vigour. It has ſtrangled two ſerpents whilſt in its cradle, a hireling Prieſthood and an Ariſtocracy. Theſe evils indeed had made little progreſs in your world. I truſt the people of America will have a watchful eye over that broud of vipers, and never ſuffer the ſhadow of them to exiſt. It is improbable that I ſhould ever ſee your happy country, but I rejoice that there is a place in the world where a government is framed, by, and for the People. All the old governments in the world are the effects of many ſtruggles between the Nobles and their Kings, in which the Rights of the Common People were conſidered by neither party, however therefore victorious, their lot was nothing but poverty and ſlavery. I am informed there are many malignants that are diſſatisfied with your government. It is a great pity they don't know when they are well. If they are poor, I invite them to come to England, where wheat is now a Guinea a buſhel, and where with great induſtry they may gain in the ſtaple manufactories near 6s. per week. I keep one hundred journeymen weavers, and upon examining my book I find but one man that has earned 7s. per week for a twelve month round. Here therefore they would learn to value their country and their own government. And if they are rich, that are thus diſcontented, I invite them over alſo. Here they will not only find, no employment for their capital, every trade and buſineſs being overdone, and land to monopolized, that he would either find it impoſſible to rent a farm, or if he could accompliſh it, it would be at ſo dear a rate, that he would find himſelf only the negro driver to ſome lord or great man who would reap all the profits. And theſe are not the only, or the greateſt evils he would experience, for things are come to ſuch a paſs in Europe, that the lives and property of the rich are in jeopardy every hour. The poor are uneducated and vicious in a high degree, add to this, that oppreſſion has nearly made them mad. At the time I am writing, the mob have ſtopped a load of flour on Warrenhill, they have overturned the waggon, and the military are now endeavouring to quell the riot, with what ſucceſs time muſt determine. A debt of three hundred millions is too great for the ſtrength of the people. It has often been foretold, that it was impoſſible for them to bear this or that ſum, miniſtry ſeem now determined, no longer to truſt to theory, but to make the experiment, how much they can both do and ſuffer.

In the laſt letter I received from you, you related how you and your family had made that year upwards of three hundred pounds weight of maple ſugar, and talked of the Elder wine your wife had made, and other good things. Rejoice my friend, in the mercy God has beſtowed upon you, in conducting you to ſo good a land. I can tell you a tale that will even ſweeten your ſugar. Whilſt I was walking upon my workmen on a market day ſometime ago, one of them was mentioning the great price of butter, another of them replied, that the price of butter, was nothing to him, as he had not had an ounce of either of butter or ſugar in his houſe theſe ſeven years.

When you write to me, pleaſe to inform me concerning the goodneſs or badneſs of the ſoil where you are, or where you are acquainted. I hear very contradictory accounts. Some ſay the land is very indifferent, that it will not bear above ten or twelve buſhels of wheat per acre. Whilſt others affirm that it would bear as much as ours, if as well cultivated. Some alſo abuſe the climate, and others ſay, that it is preferable upon the whole to that of England.

I wiſh you my friend every happineſs. I hope you do not forget God in all your ſtriving to be a great man.—If you do, you know you will be a loſer in the end, I am yours."

HARTFORD, October 19.

Died, in this city, Mr. Samuel Gibſon, merchant, aged 34 years. It is with great ſatisfaction that we are able to give to the public a ſhort character of this worthy citizen. He was for many years a ſlave, firſt in the Weſt-Indies, and afterwards at Guilford, in this ſtate. After he had obtained his freedom, he ſupported himſelf for ſeveral years by fiddling. Having by his induſtry and œconomy ſaved a ſmall ſum of money, he opened a grocer's ſhop in this city, which buſineſs he purſued till his death. By his ſtrict integrity and punctuality, he acquired the eſteem and confidence of the community, eſtabliſhed a fair reputation in Connecticut, New-York, Boſton, &c. As a trader, no man's credit is fairer, and the conduct of few men more irreproachable. Such is the reverſe of fortune in this world, that the ſon of his former maſter, at Guilford, has for ſeveral years been a clerk in his ſtore; and to reward this youth for his fidelity, and to teſtify his affection to his father's memory, he has left the whole of his property to him. The exact amount of his property we do not know; but it is univerſally ſuppoſed to be very handſome, for the time he has been in trade.

PARIS, August 25.

The Engliſh have eſtabliſhed a Telegraph, five miles from Portſmouth. Some experiments have been made with it, and it is expected they will be enabled to hold a correſpondence between Portſmouth and London, in 20 minutes.—Our neighbours, we ſee, ſeize all our diſcoveries, except thoſe which relate to improvements in government.

We find, in the Gazette Francaiſe, the following account of a grievous phenomenon:

"The village, ſituate on the lake of the four villages de Bois, belonging to Lucerne, named Weggis, has diſappeared in the following manner: A rivulet which ran from the mountain of Regis to this village, ſuddenly changed its courſe: It was obſerved, and found that it emptied itſelf into a profound gulph of the mountain.—At the ſame time, it was perceived that, in many places near the village the earth ſunk, and that the tower of the church ſhook. The inhabitants delayed not immediately to carry off their effects, and in a few hours the ground on which the village was ſituated gave way towards the lake, and at the ſame time, a part of the mountain fell down, and the village was ſwallowed up."

The Republicans of the camp of Marly, without arms, this morning accepted the new Conſtitution, amidſt the cries of *Vive la Republique*, and firings of cannon. A ſingle man only, a corporal, when the Conſtitution was preſented to him for acceptance, ſaid, "I will not agree to it." "Thou art free, it was anſwered, thou mayeſt explain the motives which determine thy conduct." He re-entered his tent, and was aſhamed to ſee the Conſtitution accepted by all his comrades. When all had given their aſſent they demanded to be placed to their guns, and a general diſcharge announced to the Deſpots, that Republicans are not to be vanquiſhed, as the Royaliſts would have it believed.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, Auguſt 23.

Mailhe. "I come, in the name of your committees of legiſlation, of public ſafety, and of general ſurety, to call your attention to the remainder of the ſocieties called popular. It is them which agitate the torches of terroriſm: it is them who ſharpen the poignards of royalty. After the 14th of July, every one manifeſted this horror for, the deſpotic government of a monarch; ſince the 9th Thermidor, every one abhors terroriſm; but we appear to have forgot royaliſm. I know that the laſt evils are moſt preſent to the memory; but we muſt not forget interior evils, which are not leſs cruel. Indeed, there is a ſtriking analogy between a royal government and a deceimviral one. It is ſufficient to trace a ſketch of them, to convince the moſt incredulous; we ſhall ſlightly touch upon it; it is for our patriotic writers to perfect it.

"Before the 14th of July, a ſingle man was all; there was no law, but his will; the people were nothing. Before the 9th Thermidor, a ſingle man domineered in the name of the law, and had replunged the nation in its firſt error. Before the 14th of July, the old parchments took place of Virtue, of Talents, of Honour, and of Probity. Before the 9th Thermidor, a Red bonnet and a Jacobin ticket, took place of all." (Applauſes.)

After this diſcourſe, which was conſiderably lengthy, the Convention, paſſed the following decree.

"The National Convention, after having heard the report of their committees, decree, that all private aſſemblies, known under the name of Clubs and of Popular Societies, are aboliſhed. In conſequence, the halls ſerving for theſe meetings, ſhall be ſhut; the keys and papers ſhall be depoſited in the office of the ſecretary of the commune."

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NEW-YORK, October 16.

Extract of a letter from a Manufacturer in England to a Friend above Albany, dated 11th Auguſt, 1795.

"I have wrote ſeveral letters to you, but it is a great while indeed, ſince I received one from you. I nevertheleſs ſometimes hear of your welfare, in particular that you forget your poor old Friends. I am informed that your landlord has behaved to you like a worthy honeſt man, when he might have done otherwiſe; I am glad for his own ſake as well as yours, ſince there is no miſtake ſo fatal, as the ſuppoſition, that it is poſſible to benefit ourſelves by injuring others. I have heard that your children are married, I am glad of it, let them increaſe and multiply and repleniſh the Earth; there is room enough in your world for a man even of the loweſt order to eat as well as well as work. It is no uncommon caſe here to have neither food nor work. Our world is worn out, yours is in health and vigour. It has ſtrangled two ſerpents whilſt in its cradle, a hireling Prieſthood and an Ariſtocracy. Theſe evils indeed had made little progreſs in your world. I truſt the people of America will have a watchful eye over that brood of vipers, and never ſuffer the ſhadow of them to exiſt. It is improbable that I ſhould ever ſee your happy country, but I rejoice that there is a place in the world where a government is framed, by, and for the People. All the old governments in the world are the effects of many ſtruggles between the Nobles and their Kings, in which the Rights of the Common People were conſidered by neither party, however therefore victorious, their lot was nothing but poverty and ſlavery. I am informed there are many malignants that are diſſatisfied with your government. It is a great pity they don't know when they are well. If they are poor, I invite them to come to England, where wheat is now a Guinea a buſhel, and where with great induſtry they may gain in the ſtaple manufactories near 6s. per week. I keep one hundred journeymen weavers, and upon examining my book I find but one man that has earned 7s. per week for a twelve month round. Here therefore they would learn to value their country and their own government. And if they are rich, that are thus diſcontented, I invite them over alſo. Here they will not only find, no employment for their capital, every trade and buſineſs being overdone, and land ſo monopolized, that he would either find it impoſſible to rent a farm, or if he could accompliſh it, it would be at ſo dear a rate, that he would find himſelf only the negro driver to ſome lord or great man who would reap all the profits. And theſe are not the only, or the greateſt evils he would experience, for things are come to ſuch a paſs in Europe, that the lives and property of the rich are in jeopardy every hour. The poor are uneducated and vicious in a high degree, add to this, that oppreſſion has nearly made them mad. At the time I am writing, the mob have ſtopped a load of flour on Warrenhill, they have overturned the waggon, and the military are now endeavouring to quell the riot, with what ſucceſs time muſt determine. A debt of three hundred millions is too great for the ſtrength of the people. It has often been foretold, that it was impoſſible for them to bear this or that ſum, miniſtry ſeem now determined, no longer to truſt to theory, but to make the experiment, how much they can both do and ſuffer.

In the laſt letter I received from you, you related how you and your family had made that year upwards of three hundred pounds weight of maple ſugar, and talked of the Elder wine your wife had made, and other good things. Reioice my friend, in the mercy God has beſtowed upon you, in conducting you to ſo good a land. I can tell you a tale that will even ſweeten your ſugar. Whilſt I was waiting upon my workmen on a market day ſometime paſt, one of them was mentioning the great price of butter, another of them replied, that the price of butter, was nothing to him, as he had not had an ounce of either of butter or ſugar in his houſe theſe ſeven years.

When you write to me, pleaſe to inform me concerning the goodneſs or badneſs of the ſoil where you are, or where you are acquainted. I hear very contradictory accounts. Some ſay the land is very indifferent, that it will not bear above ten or twelve buſhels of wheat per acre. Whilſt others affirm that it would bear as much as ours, if as well cultivated. Some alſo abuſe the climate, and others ſay, that it is preferable upon the whole to that of England.

I wiſh you my friend every happineſs. I hope you do not forget God in all your ſtriving to be a great man.—If you do, you know you will be a loſer in the end. I am yours."

HARTFORD, October 19.

Died, in this city, Mr. Samuel Gibſon, merchant, aged 34 years. It is with great ſatisfaction that we are able to give to the public a ſhort character of this worthy citizen. He was for many years a ſlave, firſt in the Weſt-Indies, and afterwards at Guilford, in this ſtate. After he had obtained his freedom, he ſupported himſelf for ſeveral years by fiddling. Having by his induſtry and economy ſaved a ſmall ſum of money, he opened a grocer's ſhop in this city, which buſineſs he purſued till his death. By his ſtrict integrity and punctuality, he acquired the eſteem and confidence of the community, eſtabliſhed a fair reputation in Connecticut, New-York, Boſton, &c. As a trader, no man's credit is fairer, and the conduct of few men more irreproachable. Such is the reverſe of fortune in this world, that the ſon of his former maſter, at Guilford, has for ſeveral years been a clerk in his ſtore; and to reward this youth for his fidelity, and to teſtify his affection to his father's memory, he has left the whole of his property to him. The exact amount of his property we do not know; but it is univerſally ſuppoſed to be very handſome, for the time he has been in trade.

NEW-LONDON, October 23.

Extract of a letter from a master of a vessel at Leogane, to his owner in this city, dated Sept. [illegible] 1795

"The French are condemning every American vessel from Port-au-Prince. I found on my arrival, that the Administration had taken all the Americans cargoes from [illegible] per cent. lower than they could have sold for to the inhabitants."

A German writer of considerable ability, has lately published a contrast between Count Bernstorff and Mr. Pitt, of which the following is the conclusion:—Never was the influence of the character of ministers, on the prosperity and glory of nations, more visible, than in those two Statesmen. Bernstorff, by his wisdom, moderation and vigour, gave lustre and dignity to one of the least considerable kingdoms in Europe:—Pitt raised one of the most powerful of its empires to be the scorn and derision of her enemies, and the terror [illegible] of her friends:—Bernstorff has shewn the talent of [illegible] little States great, Pitt the art of making great [illegible] little!

WORCESTER, October 7.

A Mr. Cuthill, of New York, has publicly challenged the Physicians of that city, to give their reasons for their present practice, in the prevailing epidemic, and dares them to prove, that it is consistent with nature or common sense. He asserts, that the disorder is not infectious, till after death.——

It is said, that a very valuable Copper Mine has lately been discovered, near the South Mountain, about fourteen miles from Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

BOSTON, October 17

We are informed, that the sentence of *condemnation* of the Vice Admiralty Court of Bermuda, in the case of the Brig Betsy, of Baltimore, has been *confirmed* by the Court of Appeals in England—and that in consequence thereof, our Agent has determined to discontinue the prosecution of the other appeals, until he obtains further instructions from our government.

An Embargo, on all Grain, is laid in the province of *Lower Canada*, to continue until the 10th of December next.

DISSOLUTION OF BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

A report is in circulation, that the King of England has, by proclamation, dissolved his Parliament, and called a new one. We cannot trace the report to its source; but we are far from thinking such an event impossible. The present Parliament has been more than five years in existence—the numerous petitions to them, demonstrate that they do not represent the feelings of the nation.—A dissolution of it is therefore necessary, preparatory to Peace.—As a circumstance, indicative of the probability of the report, we mention, that we have seen advertisements in the London papers, from Members of Parliament, thanking the Constituents for their past support, and soliciting their further suffrages, "should a dissolution of the Parliament take place."

It has been said, in some of the papers, that the duties of impost have been raised six fold in France. The fact is, the National Convention has never, until lately, admitted a legal depreciation of their assignats; but have at last, found it necessary, from that depreciation, to raise the duties of impost, payable in assignats to six times their former nominal sum.—Notwithstanding this, to the importer, by paying the duties in assignats, saves near 60 per cent.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Last Friday, came on the argument of the cause of the Ship Mary Ford, before the Hon. Judge Cushing. It was on appeal from the District Court. The facts were, that the Mary Ford, was a British vessel, bound on a voyage from one of the English islands, to London, was captured on the high seas by one of a French squadron of five ships, taken possession of, brought into the fleet, and sailed as a prize in company, about 22 hours, and that by order of the commander of the squadron, the French crew were taken out, and the ship attempted to be set fire to; the attempt failing, the ship remained a wreck for several days, until she was found and taken up by the crew of an American ship, and brought into the port of Boston.—The salvors libelled her; the British Consul claimed her for the original British owners paying salvage; and the French Consul also claimed her, paying salvage, as the property of the French Republic, by the rights of war. The District Judge has given a handsome salvage to the Americans, and decreed that the remainder should go to the use of the British owners. There was no appeal as to the salvage allowed to the Americans; but the French Consul claimed an appeal as to the residue. Mr. Morton, and Mr. Sullivan, were of Council for the French claim, and Mr. Gore, and Mr. Dane, for the British claim. After a full hearing of the parties, from Friday morning, until Saturday noon;—the cause was adjourned until Monday, for the Court's opinion; when the Circuit Judge, reversed the decree of the District Judge, and gave the residue of the wreck to the French Republic, as the last legal possessors.

The Council for the British claim, we hear, intend carrying the cause before the Supreme Court of the United States, by writ of error.

October 25.

Capt. Easterbrooks, arrived yesterday from Martinico, informs, that 2400 troops arrived there from England, the 23d of September.

Capt. Cook, arrived here yesterday from Antigua, informs, that the day before he sailed from thence (Oct. 1) the mail arrived there from Martinico, bringing intelligence of the arrival there of 3500 troops from England, and more were hourly expected—the object of which was reported to be, to attack the French in that quarter—it was generally thought, however, that they would not risque a battle. Antigua very quiet.

Capt. Cooke also informs, that about the 19th of September, owing to a violent storm, and being apprehensive of no attack whatever from the French, the English Garrisoned at St. Lucia called in their out-posts, &c. The French taking advantage of the 'war of elements,' crossed over from Guadaloupe, took the fort at St. Lucia by storm, and put great numbers of the English officers and soldiers to the sword.

NEWPORT, October 27.

Yesterday the Honourable GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this state were to convene at South Kingstown.

The Schooner Abigail, Isaiah Burgess, Master, belonging to Messrs. Shearman & Proctor, Merchants, in New-Bedford, was cast away on the 17th inst. on the Island of Cutterhunker.—She was bound from Alexandria to Boston with a Load of Tobacco—Vessel and Cargo lost—Crew saved, being drove on Shore upon the Deck.

Was cast away on the Night of the 15th Inst. near Watchhill, in this State, the Brig Commerce, R. Palmer, from Norfolk bound to Ireland, with naval Stores; the Cargo will be chiefly saved; Vessel lost.

On the 14th of August the French Colonies were reported to be an integral Part of the French Republic, and subject to the Laws of the same Constitution. They will form Six Departments in America, and Two in their African Islands.

'Tis observed by a Correspondent, that it is much to be wondered at, that a Town so large as Newport should have no prime Workman, or professed Master at Leather Breeches making, when the Tradesmen and Yeomanry of this Neighbourhood would, in all Probability, make so much Employ at that Business.

MARRIED]—At Middletown, Mr. GEORGE IRISH, jun. to Miss PATIENCE EASTON, eldest Daughter of Mr. Nicholas Easton.

—In this Town, Mr. JOHN PHILLIPS, to Miss SARAH CLARK, Daughter of Mr. Audley Clark.

DIED]—In Middletown, on this Island, one ISAAC BEAN of BEANS, of Sutton, in the State of New-Hampshire, about 28 Years of Age, lately from New-York, and supposed to have died with the Disorder now raging in that City.

—In this Town, on Monday, the 19th Instant, after a short, but painful Illness, which he bore with Firmness and Resignation, WILLIAM MILLER, Esq; of Tuke-Island; in whom were strongly united the Scholar, and the Manners of the Gentleman, with singular Worth.——His Remains were interred in the Burying-Ground of the Episcopal Church here, attended by a respectable Number of the Inhabitants, and Strangers in Town.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Oct. 27.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Fanny, Gilbert,	New London
Brig Little, Sally, Earl,	Cape Francois
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Harlequin, Adams,	Providence
—— Leopard, Sheatman,	Ditto
Schooner Betsy, Dexter,	Ditto
Sloop Resolution, Cobb,	Philadelphia
—— William, Cahoone,	Ditto
Schooner Phebe, Luther,	Charleston
Sloop Martha, Watt,	Ditto
Brig Thetis, Felt,	Ditto
—— Diadama, Johnson,	Turks-Island
Sloop Polly, Finch,	Ditto
Schooner Lark, Northam,	Ditto
Brig Ruth, Mayberry,	St. Bartholomew
—— Commerce, Allen,	Philadelphia
Sloop Two Peters, Chace,	Hartford
—— Industry, Tisdale,	Dighton
—— Defiance Chace,	Alexandria
—— Sally, Hull,	New-Bedford
—— Friendship, Peterson,	New-York

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

JAMAICA Sugar, by the Hogshead & Barrel,
Clay'd Ditto,
Pepper, by the Bag,
Jamaica Rum, by Puncheon, Barrel, or Half Barrel,
Holland Gin by the Pipe, Barrel & Half Barrel,
Holland Gin, in Cases,
French Brandy, by the Barrel, or Half Barrel,
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholesale and Retail—blue, green, cream colour'd, &c.
Hamburgh Window-Glass, 6 by 8,
French Ditto,
Tumblers and Wine-Glasses, Wholesale and Retail,
Best of Sweet Oil, by the Case,
Hyson Tea by the Dozen or Half Dozen.

Newport, October 26, 1795.

We the Subscribers hereby give public Notice, to all concerned, that we have taken upon us the Trust of Administrators upon the Estate of Capt. JETHRO STARBUCK jun. late of the County of Nantucket, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, deceased, and as such we request all Persons who have any Demands upon said Estate, to bring in the same; and those who are indebted thereto, to make speedy Payment, to

PAUL GARDNER, jun. } *Administrators.*
OBED MITCHELL, }

Nantucket, 20th of 10th Month, 1795.

Washington, ss. October Term, A. D. 1795.

BY Order of Court, the Creditors of CARY CLARKE, of Hopkinton, in the County of Washington, Taylor, an insolvent Debtor, are hereby notified to appear at the Superior Court, to be held by Adjournment at South Kingston, in the County of Washington aforesaid, on the first Monday of December next, to the End Commissioners may be appointed for the Purpose of the Distribution of said Clarke's Estate; agreeably to the Law made and provided in such Cases.

Witness, J. SHELDON, *Clerk.*

THOSE Persons having any Demands against the Estate of Capt. JOHN NEGUS, late of Tiverton, deceased, are requested to bring them in for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make Payment immediately, to

DAVID IRISH, *Executor.*

Little Compton, 15th of 10th Month, 1795.

A REMOVAL.

Azariah Albro,

Begs Leave to inform his Customers, and the Public in general

That he has removed from the House of Oliver Durfee, Esq; to his own House, four Doors above, in Broad-Street, and directly opposite Col. Lyman's Office,

WHERE he continues the LEATHER DRESSING Business, in all its various Branches, and his Customers and others may be supplied as usual, with Leather, Wool, and Gloves, of all Kinds:——Also Stone-Lime, and various other Articles, in his Branch of Business.

He presents his respectful Acknowledgments to those who have heretofore favour'd him with their Custom; and hopes, by unremitting Attention to his Business, to merit their future Favours.

*** Cash, and a generous Price, given for WOOL SKINS.

Newport, October 26, 1795.

TO BE LET,

A HOUSE and LOT of LAND, late belonging to Jonas L. Redwood, situated on the back Street, at the South End of the Town. For Terms apply to either of the Subscribers.

FRANCIS BRINLEY,
JOHN BOURS.

Newport, Oct. 27, 1795.

A CANE Missing.

A Stout India Joint, without Head or Ferrule, marked with several dark Spots.——Whoever has the same in Possession, and will leave it with the Printer, will receive a generous Reward.

For Charleston, S. Carolina,
The SCHOONER SALLY,

About 80 Tons Burthen,
STEPHEN ANTHONY, Master:

A New Vessel, with good Accommodations, will sail the 5th of November.——For Terms of Freight or Passage, apply to

E. BURRELL.

Newport, October 26, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogshead,
Jamaica SUGAR,
Bohea TEA—by the Chest,
Russia BAR-IRON,
SWEDES——Ditto,
6 by 8—and 7 by 9—WINDOW GLASS,
Russia clean HEMP,
CORDAGE,——And,
A few Bolts of Russia DUCK.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and } BAR-IRON,
SWEDES,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUNSOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and about one Ton of LIGNUMVITÆ

TO BE SOLD, BY

Thomas Cottrell,

A Few Barrels of the best Jamaica Sugar, and St. Croix Rum—a Quantity of Hogshead Hoops.——Also Brick and Tile, of an excellent Quality.

Newport, August 24, 1795.

NEW-LONDON, October 26.

Extract of a letter from a master of a vessel at Leogane, to his owner in this city, dated Sept. 19, 1795

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Brig Little, Sally, Earl,	Cape Francois
CLEARED,	*for*
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—— Leopard, Shearman,	Ditto
Schooner Betsy, Dexter,	Ditto
Sloop Resolution, Cobb,	Philadelphia
—— William, Cahoone,	Ditto
Schooner Phebe, Luther,	Charleston
Sloop Martha, West,	Ditto
Brig Thetis, Felt,	Ditto
—— Diadama, Johnson,	Turks-Island
Sloop Polly, Finch,	Ditto
Schooner Lark, Northam,	Ditto
Brig Ruth, Mayberry,	St. Bartholomew
—— Commerce, Allen,	Philadelphia
Sloop Two Peters, Chace,	Hartford
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Pepper, by the Bag,
Jamaica Rum, by Puncheon, Barrel, or Half Barrel,
Holland Gin, by the Pipe, Barrel & Half Barrel,
Holland Gin, in Cases,
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A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholesale and Retail—blue, green, cream colour'd, &c.
Hamburgh Window-Glass, 6 by 8,
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PAUL GARDNER, jun. } *Admini-*
OBED MITCHELL, } *strators.*

Nantucket, 10th of 10th Month, 1795.

Washington, ss. October Term, A. D. 1795.

BY Order of Court, the Creditors of CARY CLARKE, of Hopkinton, in the County of Washington, Taylor, an insolvent Debtor, are hereby notified to appear at the Superior Court, to be held by Adjournment at South Kingston, in the County of Washington aforesaid, on the first Monday of December next, to the End Commissioners may be appointed for the Purpose of the Distribution of said Clarke's Estate, agreeably to the Law made and provided in such Cases.

Witness, J. SHELDON, *Clerk.*

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Begs Leave to inform his Customers, and the Public in general

That he has removed from the House of Oliver Durfee, Esq; to his own House, four Doors above, in Broad-Street, and directly opposite Col. Lyman's Office,

WHERE he continues the LEATHER DRESSING Business, in all its various Branches, and his Customers and others may be supplied as usual, with Leather, Wool, and Gloves, of all Kinds:——Also Stone-Lime, and various other Articles, in his Branch of Business.

He presents his respectful Acknowledgments to those who have heretofore favour'd him with their Custom; and hopes, by unremitting Attention to his Business, to merit their future Favours.

*** Cash, and a generous Price, given for WOOL SKINS.

Newport, October 26, 1795.

TO BE LET,

A HOUSE and LOT of LAND, late belonging to Jonas L. Redwood, situated on the back Street, at the South End of the Town. For Terms apply to either of the Subscribers.

FRANCIS BRINLEY,
JOHN BOURS.

Newport, Oct. 27, 1795.

A CANE Missing.

A Stout India Joint, without Head or Ferrule, marked with several dark Spots.——Whoever has the same in Possession, and will leave it with the Printer, will receive a generous Reward.

For Charleston, S. Carolina,

The SCHOONER SALLY,

About 80 Tons Burthen,

STEPHEN ANTHONY, Master,

A New Vessel, with good Accommodations, will sail the 5th of November.——For Terms of Freight or Passage, apply to

E. BURRELL.

Newport, October 26, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogshead,
Jamaica SUGAR,
Bohea TEA—by the Chest,
Russia BAR-IRON,
SWEDES——Ditto,
6 by 8—and 7 by 9—WINDOW GLASS,
Russia clean HEMP,
CORDAGE,——And,
A few Bolts of Russia DUCK.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-SOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and about one Ton of LIGNUMVITÆ.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Thomas Cottrell,

A Few Barrels of the best Jamaica Sugar, and St. Croix Rum—a Quantity of Hogshead Hoops.——Also Brick and Tile, of an excellent Quality.

Newport, August 24, 1795.

PARODY of a paſſage in Pope's ESSAY on Man.

"LO THE POOR INDIAN," &c.

LO the poor damſel, whoſe untutor'd mind
Sees ſwains in clouds, or hears them in the wind;
Her ſoul dull ſcience never taught to ſtray;
The light which *faſhion* gives directs her way;
Yet ſome vague notions airy hopes have given
Of happier worlds, a future *female* heaven,
Where gilded coaches rattle through the ſtreet,
Where her dear beau and dearer dog ſhall meet.
To be admir'd, contents her fond deſire;
She ſcorns the ſage's ſchemes, the poet's fire,
But thinks, admitted to the realms on high,
To ſhine unrivall'd, through a gazing ſky.
Go, ſelf-taught child, and in thy partial glaſs
Survey each feature of thy pretty face,
Call rouge the bluſh of health, or think it ſuch;
But ſhould there be too little, or too much,
Deſtroy the colors for thy rage, or guſt,
Then cry, "If woman ſuffers, Heaven's unjuſt."—
If the ſmart Friſeur plcat thy borrow'd hair,
And make one error here, another there,
Snatch from his hand the powder and the tools,
Retouch his touches, be the fool of fools.

Rhode-Iſland Bridge Company.

THE Proprietors are notified, that there is aſſeſſed Ten Dollars on each Share, payable to the Treaſurer, at his Houſe, on Thurſday the 22d Day of this Month.

SAM. SANFORD, *Clerk.*

Newport Oct. 12, 1795

IT being now abſolutely neceſſary, that the Affairs of the Eſtate of Dr. WILLIAM HUNTER, deceaſed, ſhould be finally ſettled.——This is to give Notice, to all thoſe Perſons who are indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, that the Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, &c. &c. belonging to the ſaid Eſtate, are now in the Hands of the Subſcriber, to be put in Suit, unleſs a ſpeedy Settlement can be obtained.

WILLIAM HUNTER.

Newport Oct 12, 1795.

Stop THIEF.

WHEREAS the Store of the Subſcriber was on Tueſday Night, the 6th Inſtant, forcibly entered, and a Trunk therein broke open, and the following Articles carried off, viz.—One Dozen of Worſted ribb'd Hoſe, Two Dozen of Silk and Worſted Ditto, One Piece of ſtriped and one plain Wildbore, and Two Pieces of ſtriped Mulberry-Colour Calamanco.—— Any Perſon who will diſcover the Thief or Thieves, ſo that they may be convicted and brought to Juſtice, ſhall receive a Reward of TWENTY DOLLARS, or the ſame Sum on a Recovery of ſaid Goods.

J. BOURS.

Newport, Oct 12, 1795.

6000lb. of excellent Ship-Bread,

8 Hogſheads New England Rum, 3 Hogſheads Brimſtone.—Alſo 10 Caſes of Holland Gin, imported in the Year 1793——to be Sold by

NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST.

Alſo Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Pepper, and Alſpice, by the Dozen or Retail as—A few Barrels of excellent Vinegar—Drugs and Medicines, as uſual.

Newport, Sept. 21, 1795.

Flaxſeed & Barley

Will be purchaſed as uſual, by

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Oct 6

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a HOUSE, and about 30 Acres of LAND near the ſame, about the Middle of the Iſland of James-town, on the Eaſt Side thereof, adjoining weſterly on the main Road, and eaſterly on the Sea.——It is well watered, and well walled.—— For further Particulars, inquire of Peleg Carr, near the Premiſes, or of Samuel Carr, at the Ferry, near the Red-Market.

Jamestown, Auguſt 10, 1795.

THE Managers of the United Congregational Society Lottery, in Little-Compton, hereby inform the Public, that on Account of a Number of Tickets not being exchanged, the Drawing of the Second Claſs is poſtponed to the Second Day of November next, when the Drawing will *poſitively* commence.——Thoſe Perſons holding Tickets in ſaid Lottery, are requeſted to exchange them before that Time. *September* 28.

SHOE STORE

JUST OPENED, BY

COGGESHAL & BURDICK,

Next Door Northward of Mr. CHARLES PEIRCE, Apothecary, in Thames-Street,

WHERE may be had Mens' and Womens' SHOES, of different Kinds and Prices.

Alſo Shoes and Boots, of any Kind, made on the ſhorteſt Notice.

Shoes of various Kinds, for Exportation, may likewiſe be had, as above.

Wanted, at the above Store, ſeveral JOURNEYMEN, at either Branch, that are Workmen; as alſo Two active Lads as APPRENTICES.

They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

NEWPORT

Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School

LOTTERY.

BY AUTHORITY

OF THE

LEGISLATURE *of the* STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND *and* PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

THE Truſtees, appointed for re-building the LONG-WHARF, and building a HOTEL in *Newport*, the Rents and Profits whereof are to be appropriated to the Support of one or more PUBLIC SCHOOLS in ſaid *Newport*, having agreed on the SCHEME OF A LOTTERY:—— We the Subſcribers being appointed Managers thereof, and having given Bonds agreeably to Law, preſent the ſaid Scheme to the Public, as follows:

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	30,000	is	30,000
1		20 000		20 000
1		10,000		10 000
2		5 000	are	10 000
5		2 000		10 000
10		1,000		10,000
20		500		10,000
50		200		10 000
100		100		10,000
110		50		5 500
500		25		12 500
11,200		10		112 000
12,000				250 000

The PRIZES ſubject to a Deduction of ONLY 7½ *per Cent.*

This Lottery conſiſts of 8000 SHARES, at 125 Dollars per Share, and each Share will draw SIX PRIZES.

A Share may draw 72,000 Dollars!—it cannot draw LESS than 60 Dollars.

UNDIVIDED SHARES, will be ſold for 71 Dollars in Caſh and the remaining 54 Dollars will be payable out of the Prizes which they may draw: And for the Accommodation of Purchaſers a Number of the Shares will be divided into 27 TICKETS, each of which Shares will be ſold for 125 Dollars, and ſingle Tickets for 5 Dollars.

The Lottery will be drawn in Shares, and the Tickets in the Shares, which ſhall be divided, will be put into the Wheel, and re-drawn—ſo as to determine to which of the Tickets the Prizes drawn by the Share belongs.

This Lottery being calculated on Principles very advantageous to Adventurers; and the ſeveral Objects which it is to accompliſh being of great PUBLIC UTILITY; it is preſumed that it will receive ſuch Encouragement as that the Drawing will commence at an early Period.

The PRIZES will be paid in *Thirty Days* after the Drawing is completed, and thoſe not demanded in *Twelve Months* will be deemed generouſly given for the Purpoſe of the Lottery, and applied accordingly.

SHARES and *TICKETS*

To be SOLD in *Newport*, by

GEORGE GIBBS, } *Managers.*
GEORGE CHAMPLIN, }

Newport (Rhode Iſland) March 20, 1795.

N. B. The above Lottery commences Drawing on the *firſt Thurſday* in *January* next, at the State-Houſe in *Newport*.

☞ In the uſual Lotteries, a Perſon who adventures 125 Dollars may not draw a Prize, or if he draws a Prize, it is ſubject to a Deduction of 12½ per. Cent. In this Lottery, a Perſon who adventures 125 Dollars, is certain drawing 60 Dollars, ſubject only to Ten per Cent. Deduction, and *only* advances 72 Dollars, out of 125 Dollars, at the Time of Purchaſe. Thoſe who adventure on ſingle Tickets have a fair Chance for the Whole of any of the Prizes for a very inconſiderable Advance. In Lotteries where Tickets are Five Dollars, the higheſt Prize rarely exceeds 10,000 Dollars, which is ſubject to a Deduction of 12½ or 15 per Cent.—*but* in this Lottery, for Five Dollars, there is a fair Chance of 30,000, 20,000, 10,000 Dollars, or any other of the capital Prizes, ſubject only to 10 per Cent. Deduction. In Lotteries in general, there is an over Proportion of ſmall Prizes, but inconſiderably more than the Coſt of the Ticket, ſolely with a View to hold up the Idea of but a few Blanks to a Prize. In this Lottery the Proportion of Blanks is not great, and yet there is a larger Number than uſual of capital Prizes, and if a ſingle Ticket draws a Prize, it is nearly double the Coſt.

Juſt imported, via New-York,

And to be Sold very cheap for Caſh or Country Produce,

A complete and general Aſſortment of

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, by

Henry G. Champlin

Three Doors South from CARR's Ferry-Wharf, in Thames-Street,

Who has alſo for Sale, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, SUGARS, &c.

He returns his Thanks to his former Cuſtomers in Town and Country, and hopes to merit a Continuance of their Favours.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and ſewing TWINE warranted equal in Quality to any made in the United States (or imported) for Sale,

Chriſtopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is conſtantly given, for good clean FLAX.

FOR SALE,

Poſſeſſion given the 25th of March next.

A Two-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Broad-Street, together with the Garden and Stable, now occupied by THOMAS PECKHAM, Eſq;

Alſo a WIND MILL, in good Repair, ſituate between the Town and Malbone's Garden.

Alſo a choice LOT of LAND, known by the Name of *Baker's Spring* Lot, near Malbone's Garden, containing Nine Acres.

Likewiſe another LOT, called the *Mine* Lot, at Green End, containing about Four Acres; both of the above Lots are handy and convenient to the Town for paſturing.

Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the HOUSE, or any of the above LOTS, may know the Terms, by applying to

WILLIAM CHAMPLIN,
(at Point Judith.

For Charleſton (S. C.) or Georgia,

The well-built SCHOONER

THREE-FRIENDS,

JAMES PERRY, MASTER;

LYING at Mr. William Langley's Wharf; Burthen upwards of 93 Tons, entirely new, and well found; having good Accommodations for Paſſengers; will ſail in all next Month.——For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, or at PHILIP ROBINSON's.

Newport, Sept. 29, 1795.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

Jamaica Spirits by the Hogſhead or Barrel,

Weſt India and New-England RUM by the Hogſhead and Barrel,

GENEVA, by the Pipe, Barrel or Caſe,

MOLASSES, of the firſt Quality, for retailing, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,

Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel;

FLOUR, TAR and TURPENTINE, by the Barrel,

500 Buſhels Indian CORN, that will weigh on an Average from 62 to 64 lb. per Buſhel——will be ſold cheap for Caſh.

A Conſignment of about 90 Boxes of WINDOW GLASS of the following Sizes, viz. 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10, by the Box or Boxes.

Sundry DWELLING HOUSES, ſituated in different Parts of this Town, which will be ſold reaſonable for the Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs in all its Branches.——And has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will ſell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Sept. 8. 1795.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Conſtruction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joſeph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union.——From the Conveniency in Roaſting MEAT—or COOKERY of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans——Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins. Likewiſe, Sheet Iron by the Pound.

He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He wants as an Apprentice to the above Buſineſs, a ſmart active LAD, between 10 and 14 Years of Age.——One out of the Country would be preferred.

☞ *TICKETS in the Little Compton Lottery, to be ſold by the Printer hereof.*

PARODY of a paſſage in Pope's ESSAY on MAN.

"LO THE POOR INDIAN," &c.

LO the pert damſel, whoſe untutor'd mind
Sees ſwains in clouds, or hears them in the wind;
Her ſoul dull ſcience never taught to ſtray;
The light which *faſhion* gives directs her way;
Yet ſome vague notions airy hope has given
Of happier worlds, a future *female* heaven,
Where gilded coaches rattle through the ſtreet,
Where her dear beau and dearer dog ſhall meet.
To be admir'd, contents her fond deſire;
She ſcorns the ſage's ſchemes, the poet's fire,
But thinks, admitted to the realms on high,
To ſhine unrivall'd, through a gazing ſky.
Go, ſelf-taught child, and in thy partial glaſs
Survey each feature of thy pretty face,
Call rouge the bloſh of health, or think it ſuch;
But ſhould there be too little, or too much,
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SAM. SANFORD, *Clerk.*

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Alſo Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Pepper, and Allſpice, by the Dozen or Retail.—A few Barrels of excellent Vinegar—Drugs and Medicines, as uſual.

Newport, Sept. 21, 1795.

Flaxſeed & Barley

Will be purchaſed as uſual, by

GIBBS & CHANNING.

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TO BE SOLD,

PART of a HOUSE, and about 30 Acres of LAND near the ſame, about the Middle of the Iſland of Jamestown, on the Eaſt Side thereof, adjoining weſterly on the main Road, and eaſterly on the Sea.—It is well watered, and well walled.—For further Particulars, inquire of Peleg Carr, near the Premiſes, or of Samuel Carr, at the Ferry, near the Red-Market.

Jameſtown, Auguſt 10, 1795.

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Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
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1		10,000		10,000
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5		2,000		10,000
10		1,000		10,000
20		500		10,000
50		200		10,000
100		100		10,000
110		50		5,500
500		25		12,500
11,200		10		112,000
12,000				250,000

The PRIZES ſubject to a Deduction of ONLY *Ten per Cent.*

This Lottery conſiſts of 2000 SHARES, at 125 Dollars per Share, and each Share will draw SIX PRIZES.

A Share may draw 72,000 Dollars!—it cannot draw LESS than 60 Dollars.

UNDIVIDED SHARES, will be ſold for 71 Dollars in Caſh and the remaining 54 Dollars will be payable out of the Prizes which they may draw: And for the Accommodation of Purchaſers a Number of the Shares will be divided into 27 TICKETS, each of which Shares will be ſold for 125 Dollars, and ſingle Tickets for 5 Dollars.

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Weſt India and New-England RUM by the Hogſhead and Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe, Barrel or Caſe,
MOLASSES, of the firſt Quality, for retailing, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel,
FLOUR, TAR and TURPENTINE, by the Barrel,
500 Buſhels Indian CORN, that will weigh on an Average from 62 to 64 lb. per Buſhel—will be ſold cheap for Caſh.

A Conſignment of about 90 Boxes of WINDOW GLASS of the following Sizes, viz. 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10, by the Box or Boxes.

Sundry DWELLING HOUSES, ſituated in different Parts of this Town, which will be ſold reaſonable for the Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will ſell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Sept. 8. 1795.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Conſtruction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joſeph Mumford,

Near the RED MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union.—From the Conveniency in Roaſting MEAT—or COOKERY of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans—Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins. Likewiſe, Sheet Iron by the Pound.

He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He wants as an Apprentice to the above Buſineſs, a ſmart active LAD, between 10 and 14 Years of Age.—One out of the Country would be preferred.

☞ *TICKETS in the Little Compton Lottery, to be ſold by the Printer hereof.*